1686 1886

Albany, N. Y.,

AN INCORPORATED CITY DURING

200 YEARS,

WILL HOLD ITS

Bicentennial Celebration

July 18 to July 22, 1886.

PROGRAMME.

Sunday, July 18. Memorial observances in all the churches.

Monday, July 19. Choral singing by thousands of school children in the morning. During the day historical spots throughout the city will be marked with monuments in stone and bronze, suitably inscribed.

In the afternoon there will be a **monster parade** by the business men of Albany, illustrating **progress in manufacture and trade.** In this parade the contrasts of two centuries will be vividly portrayed.

AVERY CLASSICS AA 730 N4 A1

In the evening a grand concert by a chorus of 1,000 school children.

The programme of this day will include many other features of interest.

Tuesday, July 20. In the morning there will be a **parade by the nationalities**—German, Irish, Scottish, Hollander, French, Italian, English and others. In addition to the thousands who will be in line, the parade will be adorned and illustrated with beautifully decorated floats and symbolical tableaux.

The remainder of the day will be filled with sports and special observances by the various nationalities. Among these will be the planting of a memorial oak, with choral singing on a grand scale by the German societies; exercises at the Academy of Music by the Irish societies in commemoration of Governor Dongan, who granted the first city charter to Albany, 200 years ago; Caledonian games, jubilee concerts, and other exercises too numerous to mention.

In the afternoon of this day, on the Pleasure Island course, the opening races in the annual **regatta of the National Association** of Amateur Oarsmen of America will be rowed. This will be the greatest event in the rowing annals of this country.

In the evening the river front of the city will be converted into a fairy scene by the review of decorated and illuminated steam craft which, as it passes and repasses the ancient limits of the city, will salute with a grand display of colored fires and pyrotechnics.

Wednesday, July 21. National salute of 38 guns at sunrise.

The feature of the morning will be the **parade of firemen and civic organizations.** Local and visiting Knights of Pythias, Uniformed Odd Fellows, Political Clubs and other associations will be in line. There will be a **grand turn out of the Albany Fire Department** and of the Exempt Firemen with firemen from other cities. In line will be seen every variety of fire apparatus, from the most ancient to the most modern.

In the afternoon will occur the final races of the grand regatta of oarsmen, and there will also be exciting canoe races in front of the city.

The evening of this day is set apart for the parade of a **grand pageant** illustrating scenes and incidents connected with the history of Albany. Upon sixteen floats or large platforms, drawn by horses over the prescribed route of march, the scenes of the past will be depicted with startling realism and fidelity to details. **Like the visions of a dream** the facts of history will for the moment become the realities of the present, framed in a **setting of romance and imagination** which will be calculated to make a lasting impression on the eye of the beholder. It will be a **grand dramatic representation** presented free to a succession of vast audiences, who will witness it under the **spell of brilliant and changing lights** and colored fires. The characters will be personated by rep-

resentative young men of Albany, whose identity will for the present remain a secret. The floats or stage settings and the brilliant decorations and costumes have been in course of preparation for many weeks.

The pageant will resemble in every thing except its theme the far-famed **Mardi Gras carnival parades** of Mobile, New Orleans and other southern cities. No display of the kind has ever been witnessed in the United States north of Baltimore.

At midnight, after the parade, the Two-hundredth anniversary will be ushered in with a *feu de joie*, with ringing of bells, singing of hymns and other demonstrations of joy.

Thursday, July 22. This is the anniversary day proper, and there will be a salute of 200 guns at sunrise.

In the morning there will be a **grand military parade,** including the appearance in line of local and visiting posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. This will constitute the escort to President Cleveland, to Governor David B. Hill, orator of the day, to William H. McElroy, poet of the day, and to distinguished guests, among whom will be members of Cabinet and Congress, Governors of States, Mayors of the leading cities, and others.

In the afternoon will occur the exercises commemorative of the granting of the first City Charter of Albany by Thomas Dongan, Provincial Governor of New York, and of the appointment by him of Peter Schuyler, first Mayor of Albany, July 22, 1686. Governor Hill will deliver the oration and William H. McElroy will present the poem for the occasion. The literary exercises will be interspersed with orchestral and choral music on a grand scale.

In the evening there will be a reception in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol to President Cleveland and Cabinet, and to other Federal and State officials, and to invited guests.

In the evening there will also be given in Washington Park a display of fireworks, which will undoubtedly excel in splendor and extent any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this part of the State.

Throughout the week the programme will be filled with a great variety of minor incidents and attractions not here enumerated.

The Loan Exhibition of objects of art and of historical interest will continue throughout the month of July, and will in itself constitute an attraction of surpassing interest.

At the head-quarters of the Committee of Arrangements, **480 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., is established the Bureau of Information and Accommodation,** which is especially charged with the duty of affording every facility for the **comfort and convenience of strangers** who may visit Albany during the great celebration.

will commence on July 5 and close on July 23, 1886. This exhibition will consist of statuary, paintings and

prints, ancient glass and crockery ware, books, manuscripts and autographs, old silver and bronze ware, old furni-

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In September, 1609, **Henry Hudson** ascended the river which now bears his name, as far as the present city of Albany. He was well received by the natives, who visited his vessel in large numbers, bringing corn, tobacco, pumpkins, grapes and beaver skins, which they exchanged for beads, hatchets and knives. Hudson's report of the wealth of the new country attracted the attention of the merchants of Amsterdam, some of whom, the following year, dispatched a vessel ladened with trinkets and cheap goods, which were exchanged for the skins and peltries collected by the Indians during the hunting season. This traffic continued each year until 1614, when the **United New Netherland Company,** under a grant from the States General, controlled the trade for the following four years. The company commenced business by erecting a small fort and trading house on what is known as Van Rensselaer's Island — now included within the boundary of the south part of the city — which they garrisoned with a dozen men, and here the Indians came with their skins and peltries until 1618, when the fort was destroyed by the ice of the spring freshet. A new fort was then erected at Tawassgunshee, near the mouth of the Normanskill, where, soon after a treaty of peace was made with the Iroquois. The trading was continued at this point until 1623, when a company of **French Protestants** — called Walloons — who had fled from their native country, arrived from Holland, and commenced a settlement near the present steamboat landing. Their first work was to erect a fort, which they named **Fort Orange.** In 1626 they removed to Manhattan, leaving sixteen men to garrison the fort, as well as to protect the traders; and, for four years following, the place was a mere trading station.

In 1630 a company of settlers arrived from Amsterdam, under the auspices of **Kiliaen Van Rensselaer,** the first patroon. They commenced work by building mills, propelled by wind and water, to grind corn and saw lumber; a brewery was built also, so that the Dutch trader could quench his thirst with a wholesome beverage. Traffic with the Indians increased, and each succeeding year brought recruits from the old country, until quite a fair-sized village nestled under the guns of Fort Orange. The village was called the Fuyck, or Beversfuyck, afterwards changed to **Beverwyck,** by which name it was known until the English captured the place, when it was changed to **Albany.** During a short period (1672–4), while the Dutch re-occupied the place, it was called Williamstadt. Though in pursuit of gain, these sturdy adventurers did not forget their spiritual wants; and, in 1642, Dominie Magapolensis was sent to the colony. The dominie built a church nineteen feet wide by thirty feet long; and established an organization

ture, ancient dresses and personal ornaments, Indian relics and relics of the late civil conflict, and in fact every thing

which has had a continuous existence from that date to this, being the same from which sprung the **First Reformed** congregation, now worshiping in the "Two Steeple Church" on North Pearl street.

In 1664 Fort Orange surrendered to the English. Under the terms of capitulation the personal rights of the colonists were secured, and a new charter granted to the patroon, restricting his civil power. The feudal tenures were abolished in 1787. In 1686 Governor **Dongan** granted a charter to the people of Albany. By the terms of the charter, the new city was given an area of one mile in width along the river, extending in a north-westerly direction the same width, sixteen miles. Before the granting of the charter, the public records were written in the Dutch language, but afterward they were required to be kept in English. Dutch, however, was the oral language of the place for many years after. Although located on the frontier, and almost constantly threatened by the enemy, no foe ever crossed the lines of Albany's domain. From the time of the charter until the close of the French war—a period of three-quarters of a century—war raged around its borders nearly one-half of the time; while, during the remainder of the period, the people were in a constant state of alarm. For security against Indian incursions, **Stockades** surrounding the town, were erected for protection. These defenses were made of pine logs thirteen to twenty-three feet in length, and cut to a point at the upper end.

Albany was the **Great Council Ground.** All treaties with the Indians inhabiting this part of the country were made here. The most important council held, was in 1754, when delegates from nearly all of the colonies, and distinguished sachems of the Six Nations met here. The convention was called for the purpose of securing the friendship of the Indians, and to consider the plan of a union of the colonies. A plan was drawn up by Benjamin Franklin and adopted, but afterward rejected by the Imperial Board of Trade. Twenty-two years afterward, a similar plan was adopted in the great Declaration of Independence. The **first newspaper** published in Albany was the *Gazette*, issued in November, 1771.

During the **Revolution,** Albany was the headquarters of the Northern Department of the Continental Army. Montgomery, Lafayette, and James Clinton had their headquarters here; and, though a patriotic city during the Revolution, it was not a unit for freedom. The mayor, and the editor of the only newspaper, were loyalists of the rankest type, and both were banished, the latter never to return. On the 19th day of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was first read here, from the steps of the old City Hall, standing on the corner of the present Broadway and Hudson avenue. In the evening a large party of patriotic citizens, under the lead of Major Van Buren, took the King's

o d, curious, interesting and beautiful loaned by the citizens of Albany and the surrounding country.

arms from the Court House, and carried them to the center of State street, where they were burned. The advance of Burgoyne in 1777 temporarily depopulated the town; but his capture restored confidence. In 1781 a bold attempt was made to abduct **General Schuyler** while he was residing in his mansion, which is still standing in the south part of the city, and which is noted as the historic house of Albany. In this house were entertained Washington, Franklin, Chase, and Carroll, Gates, Lafayette, Steuben and De-Rochambeau, and Burgoyne and Riedesel as guests, though prisoners of war. Two notable marriages took place in this house — Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth, the second daughter of General Schuyler, in 1780; and ex-President Fillmore and the widow McIntosh, in 1858.

In 1782 **Washington** visited the city; and again in 1783 he was here. On both occasions he was received and entertained by the Common Council.

In 1795 the town of Colonie was annexed to the city; and in 1870 a portion of Watervliet on the north, and a portion of Bethlehem on the south, was annexed. In 1797 the **State Legislature** fixed the seat of government here. Until 1808 the Legislature met in the old "Stadt Huys," which stood on the site of the Commercial Building, corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, after which the "Old Capitol" was occupied until the present magnificent structure was in condition to receive the magnates of the State.

In 1785 **stage coaches** commenced running from Albany to New York. The trip was made in forty-eight hours. The usual way of getting to New York was by sloop, which took from three days to a week, depending on the wind. In 1807 the **first steamboat,** the Clermont, was introduced, and made the trip from Albany to New York in thirty-two hours. This vessel was 133 feet in length and 160 tons burthen, with accommodations for 100 passengers.

In 1817 work on the **Erie canal** was begun, and in 1830 the railroad between Albany and Schenectady was commenced — the pioneer road in the country and the starting point of the superior line of rails which now connect New York and Buffalo.

Albany is the **oldest existing settlement** of the original thirteen colonies. It is the capital of the foremost State in the Union, and its political influence is a power whose pulsations are felt to the extreme ends of the country. It ranks, according to its size, as one of the wealthiest cities in the Union. Its educational and charitable institutions are commended the world over, and its police, fire and alarm telegraph departments are unequalled. Though its growth has been slow, it has been sure. It has never gone backward. In this bicentennial year of its chartered existence, it has a population of 100,000 people. Who can foretell the influence it will wield, and the greatness to which it will have attained 200 years hence if it remains true to its ancient motto, ASSIDUITY.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The Capitol. — Built of granite. Commenced 1867. Corner-stone laid in 1871. Covers over three acres. Probable cost when finished, $20,000,000. Principal rooms: Senate chamber, Assembly chamber, Court of Appeals chamber, Executive chamber, State Library and Bureau of Military Records.

United States Government Building. — Broadway, corner State. Post Office, Custom House, Internal Revenue Office, and U. S. Court Rooms.

City Hall. — Eagle, corner Maiden Lane. Portraits of Governors of New York. The original charter, granted by Gov. Dongan, in Mayor's room.

Executive Mansion. — Eagle, near Elm. Occupied as the Governor's residence since 1875.

Schuyler Mansion. — Erected 1762. Clinton st. Washington and many other distinguished men of the Revolution entertained here. Mark of the Indian hatchet on the stair-case, made during the attempt to capture Schuyler, in 1781, is still to be seen.

Van Rensselaer Manor House. — Broadway, near Tivoli. Erected 1765. Finest specimen of architecture of the colonial period in the city. Residence of the patroons of Albany for more than a century.

Ten Broeck Mansion. — Ten Broeck, near Hall Place. Built in 1798 by General Ten Broeck, a distinguished officer of the Revolution.

Staats House. — State, corner South Pearl. Built 1667. Oldest house in Albany.

Pemberton House. — North Pearl, corner Columbia. Built 1710.

Medical College. — Eagle, corner Jay. The most complete medical museum in America.

Geological Hall. — State, corner Lodge. State Museum of Natural History.

Dudley Observatory. — Dudley avenue, west of North Pearl.

Commercial Building. — Broadway, corner Hudson. Site of the old Court House where the charter was first read in 1686, where treaties were made with the Indians, where the great convention was held in 1754, and where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in Albany.

Convent of the Sacred Heart (R. C.). — Kenwood. In charge of the *Religious of the Sacred Heart*. An educational institution for young ladies.

St. Agnes' School (Episcopal). — Elk, near Hawk. A school for young ladies in charge of the Bishop of Albany and a corps of thirty teachers.

State Normal School. — Willett street. To instruct and prepare teachers for the public schools of the State.

Albany Academy. — Park and Elk. Loan exhibition held here. Prof. Henry first demonstrated the theory of the magnetic telegraph in this building.

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Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (R. C.), — Eagle, corner Madison ave. Church of the first bishop of Albany, Rt. Rev. John McCloskey, afterward archbishop and cardinal.

Cathedral of All Saints (Episcopal), — Swan, corner Elk. Now in course of erection.

First Reformed Church. — North Pearl, corner Orange. Organized in 1642. This church edifice erected 1798, is the oldest in the city. Contains the old pulpit sent from Holland 230 years ago, also the ancient bible and hour-glass.

St. Peters' Church (Episcopal). — State, corner Lodge. The old bell in the tower ante-dates the Revolution, and the communion service came from Queen Anne. Under the altar is deposited the remains of Lord Howe, killed in the campaign of 1758.

St. Joseph's Church (R. C.). — Ten Broeck, corner Second. One of the finest specimens of church architecture in this country.

Second Presbyterian Church,—Chapel street. Built in 1815. The oldest edifice of that denomination in the city. Has a gilded codfish for a vane.

Ash Grove Methodist Church. — Westerlo st. Site of the Kane mansion, where Gov. Seward lived.

Emmanuel Baptist Church. — State, near Swan. A fine specimen of church architecture.

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank. — State, corner James. The site of the residence of Anneke Jans.

Washington Park.— Contains seventy-five acres and three miles of drive-ways.

Albany Penitentiary. — Knox street, south of the Park. The model prison-house of the world.

Pleasure Island. — A pleasant day retreat. Three miles north of the city. Reached by steamboat in twenty minutes.

Rural Cemetery. — Reached by cars in ten minutes. Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Gansevoort, Gov. Marcy. Thurlow Weed and Jno. C. Spencer are buried here.

St. Agnes' Cemetery (R. C.). — Near Rural, Burial place of Peter Cagger and William Cassidy.

West Albany. — Car and locomotive works and cattle yards of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Over 2,000 men employed here.

United States Arsenal. — West Troy, six miles from Albany. Reached by cars in twenty minutes.

The Shakers. — Located seven miles from city, where they settled over a century ago. Their founder, Ann Lee, is buried there.

Helderburg Mountains. — The site of the famous Indian Ladder. Twelve miles south-west of the city, near Knowersville.

Saratoga Springs.—Forty miles north of Albany. Celebrated for its mineral waters. Greatest summer resort in America.

Mount MacGregor. — Near Saratoga Springs. The place of Gen. Grant's death.

Sharon Springs. — Fifty miles west of Albany. Famous for its sulphur and magnesia springs.

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1686. BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. 1886.

VIEW AND CONDENSED HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF ALBANY.

CITY CHARTER RECEIVED JULY 22, 1686. First Mayor, PETER SCHUYLER; First Recorder, DIRCK WESSELS TEN BROECK; First Clerk, ROBERT LIVINGSTON. Site Known to Europeans for 277 Years. First Settled 272 Years ago, Making Albany the OLDEST EXISTING CITY OR TOWN Within the Limits of the Thirteen Original Colonies.

To each of the objects of interest catalogued herewith is prefixed a letter and a figure. To find the place indicated, draw an imaginary vertical line from the LETTER to where it meets a corresponding horizontal line from the FIGURE.

A— 4—Convent of the Sacred Heart.
B— 9—Schuyler Mansion.
C—10—Ash Grove Church (Methodist.)
D— 7—Executive Mansion.
E— 7—Cathedral Immaculate Concept'n (R. C.)
F—14—Commercial Building, Hud. & B'dw'y.
G— 3—Albany Penitentiary.
H—13—Staats House.
H—15—Government Building.
I —12—Second Presbyterian Church.
I—16—Union Depot.
J — 8—Capitol.
J —10—City Hall.
J — 5—State Normal School.

THE CITY OF ALBANY

Sends greeting to all the people, and bids them welcome to her BIRTHDAY FETE. The week

BEGINNING JULY 18th,

will be given up to the rejoicings of the population. The City will then be dressed in gala-day costume. Every day for four days monster processions will march through the streets to the inspiring strains of martial music. NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURE AND TRADE, with the varied marvels of modern civilization and progress, will be depicted in MOVING PANORAMAS OR TABLEAUX calculated to please and instruct every beholder. At night a HISTORICAL PAGEANT, rivaling in beauty and in weird effects the fabled splendors of Oriental triumphs, will make its stately progress through the streets. An oration by the Governor, with other literary exercises, several grand concerts, fireworks on a magnificent scale, the national regatta of amateur oarsmen on two days, the Loan Exhibition of art treasures and objects of historic interest, and a score of attractions beside, will contribute to make Albany's 200th Anniversary the most notable local celebration ever known in this country.

K— 6—Emmanuel Baptist Church.
L— 3—Washington Park.
L— 8—All Saints Cathedral (Episcopal.)
M—14—Pemberton House.
M— 9—St. Agnes School.
N—13—First Reformed Church.
O—11—St. Joseph Church (R. C.)
P— 2—Bleecker Reservoir.
P— 1—Prospect Hill Reservoir.
Q— 4—Tivoli Lake.
R— 2—West Albany.
S — 9—Dudley Observatory.
T —16—Manor House.
U— 7—Fritz Villa.

AVERY CLASSICS